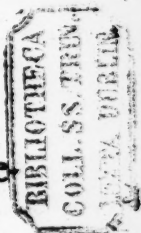


A Part of the  
**Late King's**  
**A N S W E R**  
 To the Humble  
**PETITION and ADVICE**  
 Of Both Houses of

**Parliament**

Sent unto his Majesty with nine-  
 teen Propositions the second of  
*June 1642.*



*My Son, fear thou THE LORD, AND THE KING,  
 and meddle not with them that are given to change.  
 For their calamity shall rise suddenly, and who knoweth  
 the ruine of THEM BOTH, Prov. 24.21, 22.*

*Him that saith to the wicked thou art righteous, him shall the  
 people curse, Nations shall abhor him, Prov. 24.24.*

Printed at the Request and Charge of Sir Francis  
 Nethersole Knight, for the settling of the mindes  
 of all the good people of this Kingdom in the  
 love of the ancient Legal form of Government,  
 whosoever may become the Governor thereof.

With two Letters of the said Sir Francis Nethersole,  
 one already printed before his Project for an equitable and  
 lasting Peace, and the other a written Letter therewith  
 sent to divers persons, never before Printed.

Printed in the Year, 1659.

2001/1 312

AND S W E R

To the Honorable

LETTER ADVANCE

Of Both Houses of

September 19

and his family with me

to brood the amorphous men

2481

2nd. For then the LORD, AND THE KING,  
will make not with them that are given to change.  
For their calamity shall be finished, and who knoweth  
the mind of THEM BOTH, Prov. 24. 22-25.

and a Mr. Rogers and a charge of Sir Francis  
Wentworth, for the feeling of the minds  
of the good people of this Kingdom in the  
present situation I felt to me of consequence  
that I should inform the Government thereof.  
I therefore presented to the said Sir Francis Wentworth  
a memorial, signed before his Majesty for an equitable and  
just, according to the other a written Letter wherein  
I set out every reason, never before printed.

1878

**A part of the late Kings Answer to  
the humble Petition and Advice of  
both Houses of Parliament sent unto his  
Majesty, with nineteen Propositions  
the second of June 1642.**

**W**E suppose these Demands by this  
time to appear such as the De-  
manders cannot be supposed to  
have any such reall fear of us as  
hath been long pretended, they are  
too much in the style, not onely of  
equals, but of Conquerours, and as little to be in-  
tended for removing of jealousies (for which end  
they are said to be asked, and that is not as  
Merchants ask at first much more then they will  
take, but as most necessary to effect it which (if they  
be) God help this poor Kingdom, and those who are  
in the hands of such persons, whose jealousies nothing  
else will remove) which indeed is such a way, as if  
here being differences and suits between two per-  
sons, whereof one would have from the other se-  
veral parcels of his ancient Land, he should propose

to him by way of accommodation, that he would quit to him all those in question, with the rest of his Estate, as the most necessarie and effectuall means to remove all those suits and differences. But we call God to witness, that as for our Subjects sake these Rights are vested in us, so for their sakes, as well as for our own, We are resolved not to quit them, nor to subvert, (though in a Parliamentary way) the ancient, equal, happy, well-poised, and never-enough commended Constitution of the Government of this Kingdome, nor to make our Self of a King of *England*, a Duke of *Venice*, and this of a Kingdome a Republique.

There being three kinds of Government amongst men, Absolute Monarchie, Aristocracy, and Democracy, and all these having their particular conveniences and inconveniencies. The experience and wisdom of your Ancestors hath so moulded this out of a mixture of these, as to give to this Kingdome (as far as humane prudence can provide) the conveniences of all three, without the inconveniencies of any one, as long as the Balance hangs even betweene the three Estates, and they run joyntlie on in their proper Chancel (begetting Verdure and Fertility in the Meadows on both sides) and the overflowing of either on either side raise no deluge or Inundation. The ill of absolute Monarchie is Tyranny, the ill of Aristocracy is Faction and Division, the ills of Democracy are Tumults, Violence and Licentiousnesse. The good of Monarchie is the uniting a Nation under one Head to resist invasion from abroad, and Insurrection at home: The good of Aristocracie is the Conjunction of Counsel in the ablest



persons of a State for the publick benefit. The good of  
Democratie is Liberty, and the Courage and Industrie  
which Libertie begets.

In this Kingdome the Laws are joyntlic made by a  
King, by a House of Peeres, and by a House of  
Commons chosen by the People, all having free  
Votes and particular Priviledges. The Government  
according to these Laws, is trusted to the King, Pow-  
er of Treaties of War and Peace, of making Peers,  
of choosing Officers and Councillours for State,  
Judges for Law, Commanders for Forts and Castles,  
giving Commissions for raising men to make Warre  
abroad, or to prevent or provide against Invasions or  
Insurrections at home, benefit of Confiscations, pow-  
er of pardoning, and some more of the like kinde  
are placed in the King. And this kinde of regula-  
ted Monarchie having this power to preserve that  
Authoritie without which it would be disabled to  
preserve the Laws in their Force, and the Subjects  
in their liberties and proprieties, is intended to  
draw to him such a respect and relation from the  
great Ones, as may hinder the ill of Division and  
Faction, and such a fear and reverence from the peo-  
ple, as may hinder tumults, violence, and licentious-  
ness. Again, that the Prince may not make use of this  
high and perpetual power to the hurt of those for  
whose good he hath it, and make use of the name of  
Publick necessitie for the gain of his private Favou-  
rites and Followers, to the detriment of his people,  
the House of Commons (an excellent Conserver of  
Libertie, but never intended for any share in Govern-  
ment, or the chusing of them that should governe)  
is solely intrusted with the first Propositions concern-  
ing

ing Levies of Money (which is the surest as well  
of Peace as War) and the impeaching of those, who  
for their own ends, though countenanced by any sur-  
reptitiously gotten Command of the King have viola-  
ted that Law, which he is bound (when he knows it)  
to protect, and to the protection of which they were  
bound to advise him, at least not to serve him in the  
contrary. And the Lords being trusted with a Judi-  
catory power, are an excellent Screen and Bank be-  
tween the Prince and People, to assist each against a-  
ny incroachments of the other, and by just judge-  
ments to preserve that Law, which ought to be the  
Rule of every one of the three. For the better en-  
abling them in this, beyond the examples of any  
of our Ancestors; We were willingly contented  
to oblige our self, both to call a Parliament every three  
years, and not to dissolve it in fifty dayes, and for the  
present exigent, the better to raise money, and avoid  
the pressure (no less grievous to us, then them) our  
People must have suffered by a longer continuance of  
so vast a Charge as two great Armies, and for their  
greater certaintie of having sufficient time to reme-  
die the inconveniencies arisen during so long an ab-  
sence of Parliaments, and for the punishment of the  
Causers and Ministers of them, We yeelded up  
our Right of dissolving this Parliament, expecting an  
extraordinary moderation from it in gratitude for so  
unexampled a Grace, and little looking that any *Me-  
lignant* Party should have been encouraged or ena-  
bled to have perswaded them, first to counte-  
nance the injustices and indignities we have endured,  
and then by a new way of Satisfaction for what  
was taken from us, to demand of us at once to  
Confirm

Confirm what was so taken, and to give up al-  
 most all the rest of our honours, and your own.  
 Since therefore the power legally placed in both  
 Houses, is more then sufficient to prevent and re-  
 strain the power of Tyranny; and without the pow-  
 er which is now asked from us, We shall not be able  
 to discharge that Trust which is the end of Monar-  
 chie, since this would be a total Subversion of the  
 Fundamental Laws, and that excellent Constituti-  
 on of this Kingdome, which hath made this Nation  
 so many years both Famous and happie to a great de-  
 gree of Euvie; since to the power of punishing (which  
 is already in your hands according to Law) if the  
 power of preferring be added, we shall have no-  
 thing left for us, but to look on; since the increach-  
 ing of one of these Estates upon the power of the  
 other is unhappy in the effects both to them and  
 all the rest; since this power of at most a joyn't Go-  
 vernment in us with our Counsellors, (or rather our  
 Guardians) will render us to the worst kinde of Mi-  
 nority, and make us despicable both at home and a-  
 broad, and beget eternal Factions and Dissensions  
 (as destructive to publick Happinesse as Warre)  
 both in the chosers, and in the Houses that chuse  
 them, and the people who chuse the Chusers; since  
 so new a power will undoubtedly intoxicate persons  
 who were not born to it; and beget not onely Divi-  
 sions among them as equal, but in them contempt of  
 us as become unequal to them, and insolence and  
 injustice towards our people, as now so much their  
 inferiours, which will be the more grievous unto  
 them, as suffering from those who were so lately of  
 a nearer degree to themselves, and being so have  
 re-

redress only from those that replaced them; not  
 fearing they may be enclined to preserve what  
 they have made, both out of kindness and policy;  
 since all great changes are extremely inconvenient,  
 and almost infallibly beget yet greater changes, which  
 beget yet greater inconveniences.  
 Since as great an one in the Church must follow  
 this of the Kingdome; Since the second Estate  
 would in all probability follow the fate of the First,  
 and by some of the same turbulent spirits jealousies  
 would be soone raised against them; and the like  
 Propositions for reconciliation of Differences would  
 be then sent to them, as they now have joynd to  
 send ours; till (all power being vested in the House  
 of Commons, and their number making them inca-  
 pable of transacting Affairs of State with the necessary  
 Secrecie and expedition; those being re trusted to some  
 close Committee) at last the common people (who  
 in the mean time must be flattered, and to whom  
 Licence must be given in all their wild humours, how  
 contrary soever to established Law, or their own re-  
 al Good) discover this *Carum est imperii*, That  
 (all this was done by them; but not for them; grow  
 weary of journey work; and set up for themselves,  
 call Parity and Independance; Liberty; devour  
 that Estate which had devoured the rest; Destroy  
 all Rights and Proprieties; all distinctions of Fam-  
 ilies and Merit; And by this means this splendid  
 and excellently distinguished form of Government end  
 in a dark equal Chaos of confusion; and the long Line  
 of our many noble Ancestors in a *Jack Cade*; or a *Wick  
 Tyler*; and then only those most grieved as most  
 For all these Reasons to all these demands, our

well experiment of Government is over within the ancient  
 bounds, as it and they are already established by the known  
 laws of the Land: nor the former like ever to be failed  
 again in any Government, till this be altered upon an all  
 \* \* \* That it is the duty of the Civil Magistrate to  
 make any laws concerning Ecclesiastical Policy; that it  
 is his, besides Troth in this, and (I think) in all o-  
 ther States for any man of any opinion by force of arms  
 to attempt the Reformation of the Laws in being here con-  
 tained



July 1648.

**Minute of a written LETTER sent to  
many with the Printed one, and Project  
for an equitable and lasting Peace.**

SIR,



Send you here with a project, the design  
whereof is to unite all them of what opi-  
nion or party soever in Church or State,  
that are of this judgement, That the la-  
ter of them cannot be rendered necessary  
by any Utopian alteration, when it may be  
by making sufficient provision for the continuance of the  
well experimented government thereof within the ancient  
bounds, as it and they are already established by the known  
Law of the Land: nor the former like ever to be settled  
again in any Government, till this be agreed upon on all  
sides, That if it be the duty of the Civil Magistrate to  
make any Laws concerning Ecclesiastical Policy, then it  
is sinne, because Treason in this, and (I think) in all o-  
ther States for any man of any opinion by force of Arms  
to attempt the Reformation of the Laws in being, how con-  
trary



trary soever to the institution of Jesus Christ, or to the advancement of his Kingdome they may think those Lawes to be. Of which judgement in both points you are conceived to be. That is all the reason of this addresse to you, and of this further request that you would be pleased to put other Copies sent herewith into the hands of wise men of your acquaintance, and of the same mind with you, upon the termes mentioned in the conclusion of the prefixed Letter; and to do me the honour to vouchsafe me your self, and to procure me from them, such an answer thereunto as I have had the presumption far the matter to prescribe, because I best know my own end in desiring it, being no other, but that I may imploy it to the facilitating of a safe, and well-grounded peace, which is the earnest longing of all good men. I know not why you, or they, or any honest man should be shie of doing me this favour for fear of any danger: Yet because the times are indeed very queazie, I send you hear with such a direction for the conveyance of your Answer to me, that if you keep your own counsel it will be impossible for man to finde you out without my discovering you, which I do hereby engage the faith of a Gentleman never to do without your leave: and perchance you may take that for some security, when I shall have told you that I have often written this sentence of my own making in the Books of many of my friends of divers Nations, *Maximum ad vitam adjumentum intermerata fides*; And that though this hand be unknown to you, yet he is not that maketh use of it to subscribe himself as in truth he is,

Sir, Your most humble and

faithful servant



# A Letter sent to divers prudent persons of all forts.

SIR,



Humbly pray you to take the paines to peruse first the Declaration of the Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament, of the fourth and his Majesties of the twelfth of August. 1642. After them the Considerations Dedicated to the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City in the yeare 1642. Comparing the second sheet thereof with a part of the Declaration of the Army of the 14. of June 1647. from those words, [But because neither the granting of this alone, &c.] to these [we desire that the right and freedome of the people to represent, &c.] And in the last place the Project I send you with this, (built upon the same foundation: which was first layed in the Considerations, and which the Army once thought firme enough to support their hopes of common and equall right, and freedom to themselves, and to all the freeborn people of this Land) at as much leisure as you may obtain from your many other great occasions, and with as much attention as you may think fit to bestow upon a piece of no more worth, bearing these thoughts in your minde while you are reading it.

I. whether it had not been honourable for the King and his Party, safe for the Parliament and theirs, and equitable for both, to have made a Peace upon the termes therein designed at the time of the writing thereof, which was upon the first newes of the Scots resolution to come

came into England the second time, and from a desire to have kept them out, then by agreeing among ourselves.

2. whether (under favour, and with all humbleness be it written) it had not been more conducive to the Reformation and establishment of Religion in the Kingdoms of England, and Ireland in Doctrine, Worship, Discipline and Government, according to the word of God, which ought to be the onely rule thereof) and to the extirpation of Popery, Superstition, Heresie, Schisme, Prophaneness, and whatsoever may be found contrary to sound Doctrine and the power of godlinesse: And to the preservation and defence of the Kings Majesties person, and authority of the rights and liberties of the Parliament of England, and the liberties and publick weale of this Kingdom, for the King and all the subjects thereof at that time to have come to a peace among themselves upon the said designed terms, then to have continued the war by calling in strangers to their respective assistance upon the terms practised by one side, and in probability designed by the other.

3. whether it may not be thought more expedient for the two Houses of the Parliament of England, and the whole people thereof, to come to an agreement with his Majesty upon the same terms at this time notwithstanding the great alteration of affairs in their favor since the Project was designed, then either to engage in a new war against the Scots, with such a division among Englishmen, as will be an indubitable consequent, if not an antecedent thereof, or to admit them to be umpires in the affairs of England, as they will become, if the differences between his Majesty and his English Subjects should by Gods mercy come to an Accommodation upon their third, as those between his Majesty and the Scots did upon their first bringing an Army into this Kingdom.

4. whe-

4. whether any, and what exception can be taken to the justice or equitableness of any particular Article of the Project, even at this time, without having respect to the practicableness thereof, whereof perhaps there may be lesse doubt ere long, though I yet see no other sufficient ground for it but this, that methinks the tyme is turning. Such are the revolutions of humane affairs.

And lastly, in case any of the said Articles shall be judged though neither unjust, nor unequal, yet impracticable, as things now stand, whether the said Project may not be reduced to fit the present conjuncture of affairs with some additions, abatements, or alterations; and what alterations, abatements, or additions may be found just and reasonable for the two Houses of Parliament to insist upon, & for his Majesty to yield unto in respect of the change & present state of affairs.

Secondly, to passe your censure, and let me know your sense upon all the aforesaid particulars with the freedom of a freeman of this Kingdom, for whom I conceive it to be lawfull with due submission to those in authority to confer together in a private way about the best means to recover, and maintain a lasting Peace in the Realm; especially at a time when there is cause of fear that it may be yet longer discontinued by the coming in of strangers in Arms, which is once more our condition at the present. And in particular, How you conceive the Militia may be settled so, as may be honourable for the King, and yet safe for his Parliament and Kingdom of England, according as is designed in the Project: Upon the receipt of which favour from you, I do hereby engage myself to make you a return of my thoughts upon the first and last Article, and by way of Advance do now let you know, that to the three first I should make a short Answer in the Affirmative, to the fourth in the Negative.

In the last place I do here promise you to keep your An-  
swer

swere to myself only, if you shall so require me; or if I shall publish it with your leave, yet never to discover your name, if you shall command me to conceal it. In exchange of which promise I must crave one from you, to suffer no copy to be taken in writing, nor any new impression to be made, either of the Project, or of this Letter, until I may find the season opportune for the Publication of them, which I do not as yet. And for that reason though I send you them in Print, to ease the trouble of transcribing, I have made sure to have all the Copies in my own keeping. And so I remain.

Dated Junii---1648.  
the Climatrical year  
of this Kingdome.

Sir, Your most humble servant

P. D.

### POS SCRIPT.

SIR,

**U**Pon second thoughts I find it necessary for me to give you a brief account why I did not publish this Project when it was first designed, nor in all the long time since elapsed, and yet have thought of doing it now. You may therefore please to understand, that my purpose at first was to have printed two Copies thereof, the one at London, the other at Oxford, to avoid the great prejudice of being reputed partial. But before I could effect this, it came to my knowledge that the writer of the Considerations had found means to have them put into the hands of certain persons of prime quality, and credit in both places, and had found that the corner-stone of his Considerations, and of my Project (borrowed from him) was rejected by some of too great power on both sides, as he foresaw, or foretold it was like to be. This made me give over my purpose at that time. And from that time the Design lay by me as a neglected and uselesse piece, till the Army having gotten the King into their power, was upon their march from Newmarket with an intention (as was voiced) to have brought his Majesty up to London without more ado. The apprehension I then had that this might prove very dangerous to the Common-wealth, (to the prosperity whereof, and of his

Ma-

Maj. st. if I know my own heart, it heareth within me  
 pull(e) stirred me so far that I was once more determined to have  
 published my conceipt what, and no more was needful to be trans-  
 acted before his Majesties return to his Palace at Westminster,  
 and so that end had sent this simple Project to a Licence. In this  
 nick of time forth came the Arduous Declaration of the 24. of  
 June 1647. whereby finding the blame of what I had ever  
 thought very expedient, if not altogether necessary, to be mainly  
 insisted on by Sir Thomas Fairfax, and his Officers and Sould-  
 ers, I was much rejoiced to see the work whereunto I desired to  
 have contributed my weak endeavours to be taken into abler  
 hands, and there I left it. Whether his excellency, and his chief  
 Officers, (for the opinion of his common souldiers and their A-  
 gitations is to be of no regard) be since fallen from what they then  
 declared to be their deliberate, and determinate judgement; I  
 leave him and them to give an account to God, and the World. I  
 am sure 'tis commonly believed, that they only made shew of  
 being of th: mind at large expressed in the forementioned Decla-  
 ration to ingratiate them selves with the Kingdom, till by that  
 means they had quietly given all the strength thereof into their  
 own, and their Parties hands: And that they are at present the  
 most averse of any other to a Personal Treaty at London, On  
 the other side it is too manifest, that the generality of the City,  
 and Countrey, are perhaps too valent for his Majesty coming  
 thither without engaging his Royal word to pass the three Pre-  
 paratory Bills, apprehended like to be of hard digestion to his  
 Majesty, and it is further apprehended that the two Houses of  
 Parliament may also happen to be divided upon this point. Per-  
 chance a middle way may be found as faire, and safe, as either  
 of the former, and not impassable either with his Majesty or  
 with the two Houses. This induced me now to submit my con-  
 ceipt to censure of wiser men. And if for the ground-work it  
 shall be so happy as to receive any measure of approbation from  
 any considerable number of such as your self, it is not impossible  
 that I may be thereby emboldened to expose it to the eye of the  
 people which I conceive to be sharper then the sight of any one, or  
 of any few of the wisest men of the Land. Sir, I crave your pardon  
 for this addition to your trouble, and remain as before, and ever.

FINIS.

HIS

# MAJESTIES DECLARATION

TO

the Ministers, Free-holders, Farmers,  
and Substantiall Copy-holders of the  
County of Yorke.

Assembled, by His Majesties speciall  
summons, at *Heworth Moore*, neere the City  
of Yorke, on Friday the 3. of June 1642.

With a Catalogue of the names of the  
dukes, Marquesses, Earles, and Lords, who  
are now with his Majesty at Yorke.

Also a Letter from a Gentleman at  
Yorke to his friend in London, relating the  
number of those that appeared, with  
their resolution.

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Printed at Yorke, and now reprinted at Lon-  
don for *Charles Greene*. 1642.

*bbb.*

